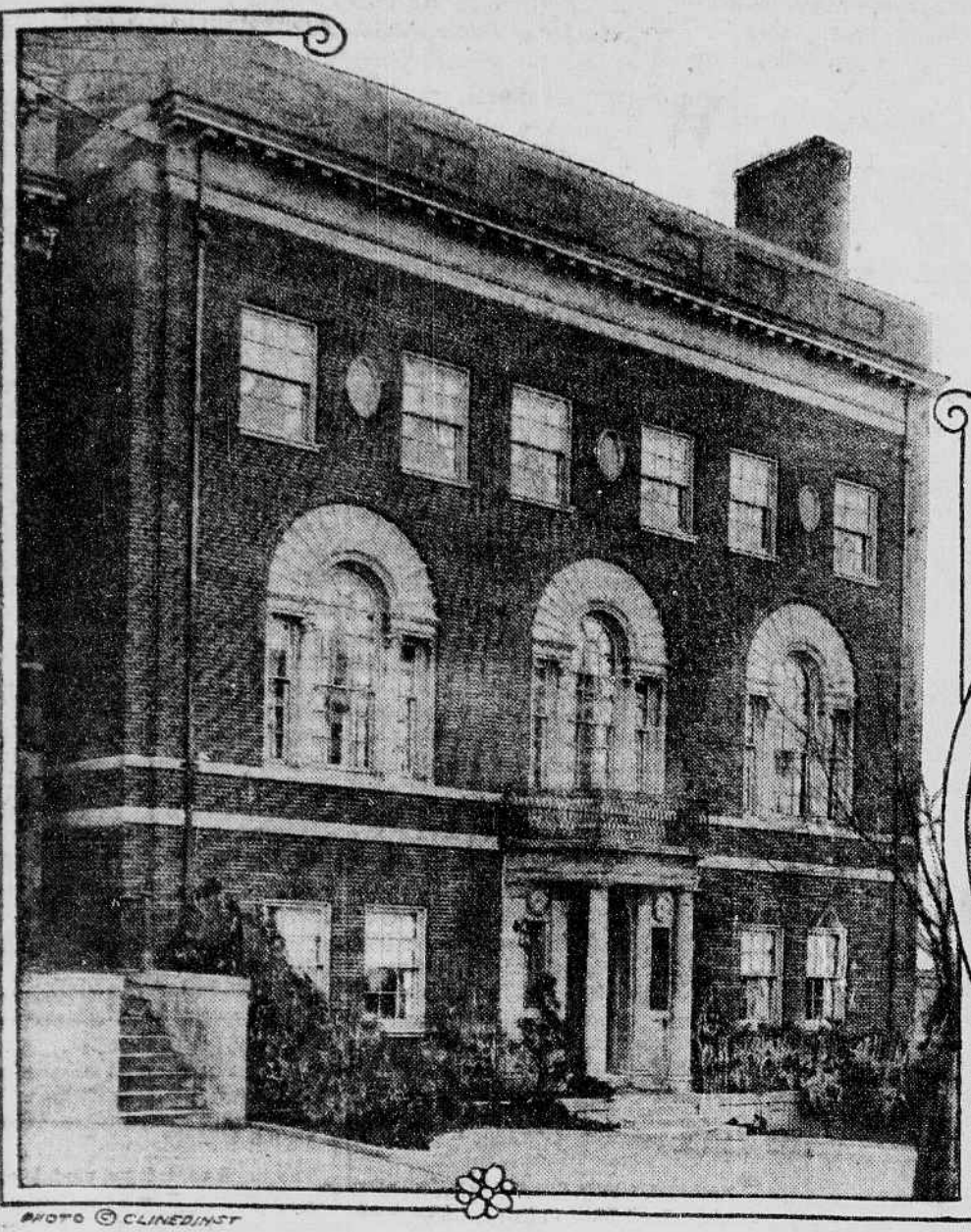


# Women Do the Work When White House Moving Day Comes



Wilson had her furniture. The rugs and heavy pieces of furniture are already in the new home. Books and official records have been moved from the White House. A small elevator has been installed in the S Street house since President and Mrs. Wilson took it, and this has caused considerable tearing up, which probably will be straightened out after they move in. This is practical.

some of the details of moving in Washington, she has not been out of town to look after any of the New Jersey moving. Since the President was taken sick his wife has been away from him only a few hours at the longest.

The Harding moving has been almost entirely in the hands of Mrs. Harding. In Marion the new First Lady shooed out of the way those

new residence. The house in Marion has been the Harding home for thirty years.

In dismantling the residence in the old home town Mrs. Harding did not just boss the job. She got into the work and did whatever her hands found to do. It is told that one of the Secret Service men sent from Washington to guard the person of the next President staggered out of the Marion home in the

he cautioned a prowling newspaper man, "or she'll put you to work, too."

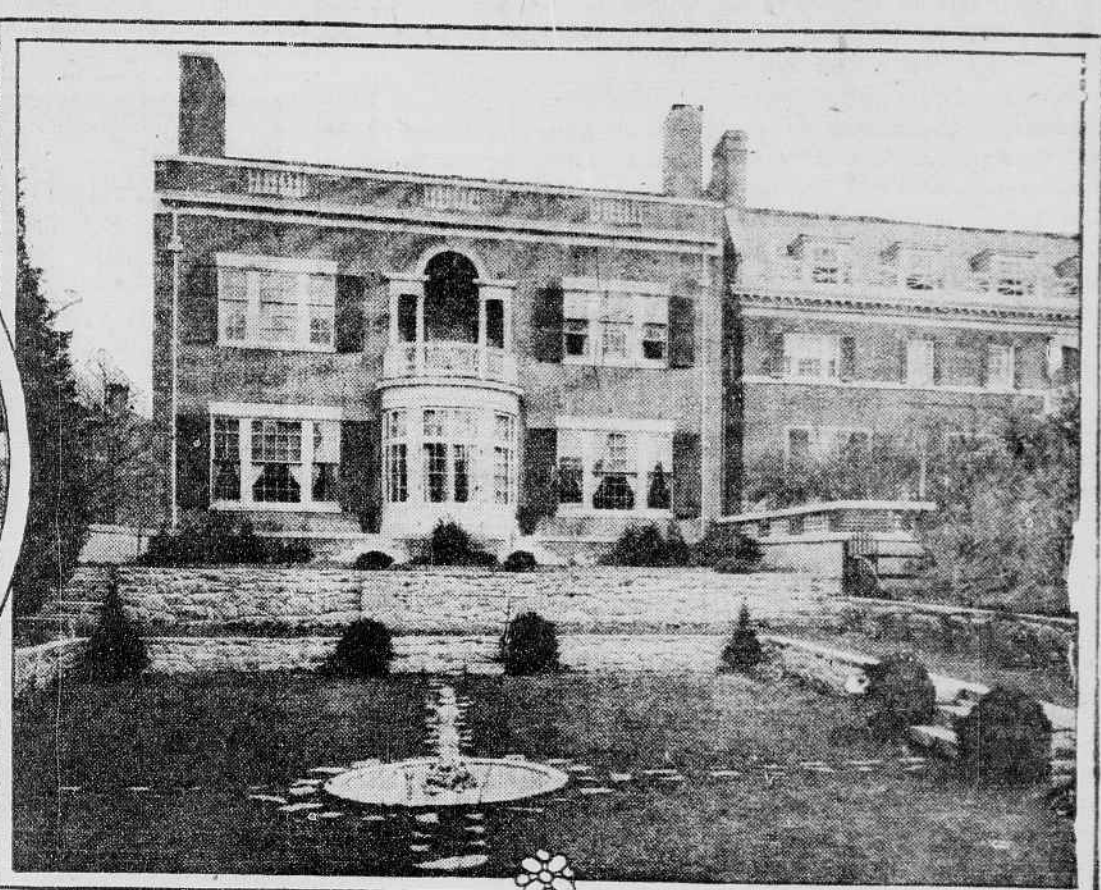
The left-behind furniture from the Harding home in Marion has been installed in the house of Dr. George T. Harding, father of the President-elect.

After finishing up the business of clearing out the house in Marion Mrs. Harding, as every one knows,

does not really entail much heavy work. The White House is well equipped with everything. It simply remains for each First Lady in turn to put her personality into the more informal rooms of the house with this bit of furniture and that picture.

**Where Presidents Live**

The private apartments for the President's family are on the second floor of the Executive Mansion. The first floor belongs to the public.



## Watching the Furniture Van the Chief Duty Just Now of Incoming and Outgoing First Lady

By Hannah Mitchell

IN THE days of a younger generation there was a song with this refrain:

"Let the women do the work."

No doubt both Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Harding have known that song, and it is not impossible that they have been humming it in recent weeks, for it appears to be peculiarly applicable to the wives of Presidents when White House moving day rolls around. So far as outward appearances go, the tasks of getting the Wilson household goods out of and the Harding goods into the Executive Mansion have devolved entirely upon the feminine halves of the respective families.

**Work Already Done**

Official moving day in the national capital is March 4, but already most of the heavy work at the Executive Mansion has been done. It remains for a few of the most personal effects of the incoming and outgoing Presidents to be moved.

President and Mrs. Wilson will take up their residence at their recently purchased home, 2340 S Street; President and Mrs. Harding will move from their 2314 Wyoming Avenue home to the Executive Mansion next Friday.

It was announced in December that President Wilson had bought a residence in Washington. He is the first President to retire to a home in the capital after his term of office has expired. President Grant received a residence in Washington from some organization at the end of his Presidential life, but disposed of this to General Sherman and returned to New York to live. The Washington residence at Mount Vernon is the nearest one ever had by any President until Mr. Wilson made his recent purchase.

**A Nice Back Yard**

The house in S Street is comfortable looking and substantial, but its site is not at all imposing. From the street it is just a good looking average city residence of wealth. The back yard, which is deep and contains a well groomed formal garden, offers the more attractive view of the place.

Waddy B. Wood, a well known architect in Washington, designed and constructed the house in 1916 for Henry P. Fairbanks. The place is an example of Colonial architecture in brick and Indiana limestone. It is fireproof throughout, and stands raised a little off the level of the street. The place cost about \$150,000, the sale being negotiated through R. W. Bolling, Mrs. Wilson's brother.

The entrance reveals a formal hall

**FRONT view of the new Wilson home in Washington. In the picture in the center Mrs. Wilson is shown superintending moving operations**

with a wide Colonial stairway leading to the second floor. From the first landing of this stairway there is a charming view of the garden at the back. The second floor contains the library, a formal reception room, a dining-room and an attractive oval sun parlor. This library probably will be Mr. Wilson's workroom when he does the history which it is said he is contemplating. The sun parlor has been compared to the similar though larger room of this type in the White House.

**A Fine Sunroom**

Six master's bedrooms and four baths are on the third floor; servants' quarters are on the fourth floor. One of the unusual features of this part of the house is the great laundry, which on fair days can be completely flooded with sunlight.

The story is told that President and Mrs. Wilson went to the Fair-

banks home when they were considering buying a place. Before they left Mr. Wilson asked for a key to the front door. This was not available, but, according to the story, he insisted that he must have a key to the house. Another key was brought, and he made a little speech of presentation to Mrs. Wilson, handing her the key to her new home. At least that is the pretty story about their deciding to take the place.

These are busy days for "Ike" Hoover, who has been head usher at the Executive residence for years. He has superintended the incoming and outgoing furniture and has been overseer to the moving men, who might be, as most of us know, more or less careless in their manipulations. The furniture for the new Wilson home comes from President Wilson's New Jersey residence, from the White House, and from storage houses in Washington where Mrs.



WEST sitting room of the White House, which President and Mrs. Harding will find to be one of the homiest nooks of the Executive Mansion

Although Mrs. Wilson has seen to

AT the rear of the new Wilson home is a beautiful sunken garden

did not go South with her husband. She came on to Washington and there attended to getting things ready to be moved from the residence on Wyoming Avenue. The last week in January the personal effects of President-elect and Mrs. Harding were moved into the executive offices of the Executive Mansion.

The Harding home in Washington, where they have lived since Mr. Harding was elected to the Senate in 1914, is to be sold, along with most of its furnishings. Only a few personal belongings are to be kept to supplement the household articles with which the White House is furnished.

An antique settee, several chairs, a number of pictures which are heirlooms in the family and some rare china are among the articles chosen by Mr. and Mrs. Harding to be placed in the White House.

Persons who have "sight-seen" about the Executive Mansion in Washington will understand that the moving of a family in or out

Certain rooms on the ground floor are open to sightseers, and in one of these are to be seen the different sets of dishes, or what is left of them, used by one and another President's family. The rooms on the first floor are used for entertaining. The East Room is famous as the scene of many balls and state functions. The Green Room has the tradition of being the place for diplomatic functions.

The White House kitchen has been heralded as the ideal of any housewife. It is scientifically arranged, with an eye first to cleanliness and then to the preparation of meals. A huge range, the oven of which is capable of containing a roast of the largest size and of baking huge pies and cakes, occupies about half of one wall of the room. Above it are shelves for holding pans and other utensils. An immense hood completely covering the top of the range carries objectionable vapors directly into the chimney.

**Renewed Social Life**

For part of the Wilson Administration at least life in the White House has been conducted upon a very simple scale. With the war out of the way and the entrance of a new administration, Washingtonians are looking forward to more elaborate entertaining at the Executive Mansion. The Hardings, however, are known to be democratic and simple in their taste, and other persons in Washington do not expect that they will go in for many functions.

With Mr. Wilson in Washington it is believed that the leaders of at least one group of what is now the minority party in the House and Senate will have another center. Mr. Wilson himself, however, has a definite program in his writing and probably will not have time or strength for much of a social nature.

**A Growing Library**

When President Wilson went into the White House he did not take much furniture with him. His library, however, in itself no small item, was one of the important features in his official home. It was installed in the Executive Mansion and, like all libraries, only on a larger scale than most of them, has greatly increased in size.

To many persons, where their books are that is home. And this library of President Wilson was one of the chief things to be transferred to the new home. Since he went to Washington President Wilson has received many gifts both from persons at home and abroad. Mrs. Wilson has also been the recipient of notable gifts. These gifts will be part of the home on S Street. One of the most famous is a tapestry given to Mrs. Wilson by the people of France. This excellent example of its art has hung in the East Room, it is said, and will be transferred to the private residence. The tapestry is estimated to be worth \$75,000.

Practically everything in the White House and in the new Wilson home is in readiness for the move of March 4. Straightening around, as women call it, will have to be done after the move is made, of course. But when the big day really comes neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Harding will have to give thought to so much as a suitcase.

## Science Denies That It's Ever "Too Cold to Snow"

By S. K. Pearson Jr.  
Cooperative Observer, United States Weather Bureau

**D**URING a very cold, threatening day it is not uncommon to hear the remark, "It is too cold to snow." As a matter of fact, scientifically speaking, there is no such thing as its being "too cold to snow," because we all know that it snows in parts of Canada and in our Northwest when the mercury registers far below zero.

We do, however, have snow in this latitude during our coldest weather with the temperature near zero or slightly below, but snowstorms as a rule bring milder weather as they approach a locality.

There are two classes of snowstorms, a type bringing higher temperature with its advance, and another accompanied by a falling mercury with its development. The former are the most common, as we all know, but we do not really understand why it becomes milder as the storm continues. This, however, will be explained as soon as the reader is enlightened on the nature of storms.

The general progressive movement of storms technically known as cyclones is from west to east, although in certain latitudes they may travel in a northerly or westerly direction for a comparatively short distance, but the general tendency is toward the east. In the United States, if they do not dissipate, they must eventually reach the Atlantic at some point and progress toward Europe, or pass out the St. Lawrence Valley toward the Canadian Atlantic Coast.

As storm centers, which are nothing more than areas of partial vacuum, draw inward toward their centers the surrounding atmosphere

near the earth's surface in a spiral manner with the direction of movement contrary to that of the hands of a watch, it will be readily understood that a location north of a disturbance center will experience a wind from a southerly quarter naturally transporting warmer air from the milder climate of the south; a region south of a disturbance center will be in a zone of winds from a northerly quarter, bringing lower temperatures from the colder northern latitudes; while a section east of a storm center will have damp winds from an easterly quarter. It must be then understood that a general storm has a rotary movement on a large scale as well as a progressive movement, and while traversing a country such as the United States, over a path hundreds of miles wide, its entire sys-

tem of winds flowing toward its center often covers a diameter of more than a thousand miles.

Before it can be fully explained why most snowstorms bring milder weather and why some are accompanied by falling temperature the general characteristics of anti-cyclones or cold waves must be made known. Cold wave areas have characteristics just the opposite of storms (hence anti-cyclones); they are large areas where dry, cold air flows outward from the center in a sort of spiral movement, with the same direction of movement as the hands of a watch. They, too, have a progressive movement and control the paths of storms by frequently diverting, hastening or delaying them.

We are all familiar with the fact that most of our storms in this lati-

tude are accompanied by winds from an easterly quarter, and now that we know that the winds are drawn toward the center of the storm, where warm, moist air rises, and upon contact with cooler air at higher elevations condenses and produces rain or snow, we will not be surprised when we are informed that those storms move toward us from a westerly quarter.

Therefore if we have been experiencing a cold wave with clear, dry atmosphere and northwesterly winds, and a storm advances toward us from the west, it will cause a shift of the wind to the east, with rising temperature and snow usually turning to rain. If the storm progresses toward the Great Lakes, the winds in our latitude will become southeast, south, then southwest as it passes out the St. Lawrence Val-

ley, but if it moves up the Atlantic Coast from the Gulf States, it will become northeast. In the former instance a rapid rise in temperature accompanies the southerly winds, but in the latter it is a gradual rise, with more likelihood of the mercury remaining sufficiently low to maintain snow or sleet.

This is the reason why it becomes milder during the majority of our snowstorms. But what causes the type of snowfalls accompanied by falling temperatures that prove that there is really no such thing as "too cold to snow"? Such storms occur when the following conditions exist: A disturbance possibly having its origin in the Southwest, Gulf States or off the coast of the South Atlantic states travels northeastward along the coast, and simultaneously a large cold wave area is

advancing from the Northwest and overspreading the Great Lakes and northern New York. As the storm moves toward us rain or snow may commence well in its advance, with a comparatively mild temperature, but the cold wave continuing its eastward and southeastward advance exerts its influence and creates a circulation of cold northerly winds toward the storm center, which may be slightly diverted seaward by the strong pressure influence of the cold wave, but not great enough to cause a cessation of snowfall; in fact, the cold, dryer air from the anti-cyclone often has a tendency upon its coming in contact with the milder, moist air near the storm center to develop a cyclone of great intensity with heavy snowfall and rapidly falling temperature. The temperature during such a severe disturbance has been known to fall near zero before the snow ceases.

If, however, the cold area exerts its pressure to such an extent as to force such a storm well out to sea in a more northeasterly direction, the cold wave will triumph and light snow will cease, or perhaps it will clear off without any snowfall. It is this condition that is responsible for the expression "too cold to snow."

Our worst blizzards have either commenced with a very low temperature or terminated with the mercury near zero. The great blizzard of March 12 and 13, 1888, started with a mild temperature and terminated with the mercury near zero, which is considered extremely cold for that season of the year. The blizzard of February 12 and 13, 1899, commenced directly after one of the coldest waves ever experienced in the East, and the temperature remained between zero and 10 above throughout most of the storm.

**Asquith Plans Return to Power**

TALL, with broad shoulders and a deep chest, his hair long and white, his face smooth-shaven and rather florid, Asquith is a distinguished figure as he rises in Parliament or steps to the Speaker's rostrum in Albert Hall. If Asquith were dumb he would still be impressive. When one sees him one expects to be impressed profoundly by the words he is about to utter. Asquith is a master of the English language; he never gropes around for the right words. His gestures are forceful but restrained. He rarely throws in the full, just a safe, steady speed within the limits of the law.

Asquith suffered heavy political and personal blows in the middle of the war. His government was turned out of office and one of his sons was

who besought her on a thousand different missions and attended to the business of getting ready for her

midst of this hubbub laden with a packing box.

"You had better get out of here,"

accepts criticisms which should fall on others. His loyalty to his associates is one of the reasons of his loss of political power. He stood by ministers who did not deserve support.

Asquith has a long memory and a wife of exceptional talents. The fight to come back has never been abandoned for an instant. The war almost ruined the Liberal party and Asquith's future is bound up with that organization. It is not definitely established whether the Liberal party, as it existed in 1914, can come back. Labor has forced it into third place politically, but Labor has not had the continued success which was expected. Asquith and his political lieutenants are working all over the British Isles in anticipation of the general election two years away. It is a hard task to rebuild a political organization, but recent events have given encouragement to the workers.

All his associates agree that Asquith has an infinite amount of courage. He never seeks a scapegoat; he shoulders responsibility and

wealthy, many representatives of business interests, some lawyers, some workers, some employers. This audience gives a respectful hearing to Asquith and its votes to Lloyd George. Still Asquith has the power to thrill and inspire. His speeches outside of Parliament on the Irish question have raised much enthusiasm and he has been equally successful in his appeals for the support of the League of Nations.

Asquith has few friends in the press. That is his fault. He never gives an interview. In fact, he rarely replies to a letter from a journalist. Lloyd George has a host of newspaper friends even among those representing organs politically opposed to him.